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both to guard and promote Canada's expanding interests, particularly in foreign trade and the negotiations incidental thereto.

The volume closes with a chapter on Galt's share, through his interest in his family, in opening up the Canadian Northwest, especially in the development of the coal mines at Lethbridge. This brought him back to his earlier railroad interests and financial operations, and the practical results showed that he had not lost his skill in such matters.

As already indicated, apart from the interest in Galt as one of the outstanding personalities in the history of Canada, the method of treatment adopted renders the volume an exceptionally valuable contribution to general Canadian history.

ADAM SHORTT.

Mexico and the Caribbean. Clark University Addresses. Edited by GEORGE H. BLAKESLEE, Professor of History and International Relations, Clark University. (New York: G. E. Stechert and Company. 1920. Pp. x, 363. \$4.00.)

MEXICO and the Caribbean countries have at various times reacted heavily upon our history. Historians have been slow to appraise the true force of these reactions. Clark University has rendered a service through having brought together a number of men who are interested in the problems of the Latin American world. These men have discussed various questions about which there are controversies, and nothing could more clearly indicate the diversity of opinion existing than these very addresses themselves.

They vary greatly in quality. As a matter of fact one can but express surprise at the inclusion of some of them, as for instance, "A Constructive Policy for Mexico" by Roger W. Babson. It should be characterized as the merest twaddle. By way of contrast it is a pleasure to refer to "The Caribbean Policy of the United States" by Professor William R. Shepherd, who has dealt exhaustively with the facts.

T. Esquivel Obregón has presented an interesting argument in support of the proposition that the Mexican people are capable of governing themselves, and yet his argument is specious in that it is universally admitted that the Mexican people, as such, have never exercised a voice in their governmental affairs. The only governments which have survived in Mexico have been despotisms or benevolent autocracies such as Diaz set up during his reign. In this connection Professor Frederick Starr in his discussion of the Mexican People falls into a fundamental blunder when he criticizes Diaz (p. 27) for having failed in his long rule to develop "those Indians—those fellows in the mountains, talking their languages, living in their little villages—into citizens of the Republic". As though under any circumstances Indians of the type he refers to could be developed into citizens of an enlightened republic in one generation! It will take a hundred, or a thousand, perhaps.

The question of health as affecting Mexican character is discussed by Ellsworth Huntington, but health can be said only in a minor sense to have modified the political aspects of the Mexican problem. Some fairly startling statistics are set out, showing alarming mortality ratios as compared with the United States.

A vivid review of the Mexican oil situation as affecting the Mexican case is presented by Frederick R. Kellogg. There can be no controverting the position he takes that Carranza's constitution of 1917 completely overthrew the bases on which foreign investments were called into Mexico.

It is astonishing to read in "Reconstruction Problems in Mexico", by E. D. Trowbridge (p. 115), "With the exception of the railway investment the large units of capital in Mexico suffered comparatively little damage during the revolution." Such a statement could have emanated only from uninformed sources. Many of the important mining properties have been partially or totally destroyed; utility, industrial, and railroad companies have suffered desperate impairments; banking institutions have been almost wholly destroyed; and agricultural enterprises have been completely prostrated. Only the oil interests, which during the revolution were practically under the domination of the United States and allied forces, escaped unscathed and even they were prevented from developing their properties.

The general article on "Common Sense in Foreign Policy", by Professor Edwin M. Borchard, carries a deal of common-sense, indeed, and raises some questions which are not likely to be settled in this chaotic age, such as, for example, the matter of the confiscation of private enemy property and investments (p. 178).

Referring to the Caribbean Policy of the United States, Professor Shepherd (p. 192) states the case when he says: "Whatever the characteristics of thought and deed, there has been nothing deliberate and systematic about our course of action in the Caribbean." It is only another admission of the blundering way in which states move through their courses. Shepherd's fearless discussion of the facts touching the whole of the experience of the United States in the Caribbean is much to be applauded, although occasionally a little shadow of splenetic quality will steal across his pages.

The partizan views of Judge Otto Schoenrich in his "The Present American Intervention in Santo Domingo and Haiti" are not the views of an interested observer only. He criticizes freely the policy of the United States, affirming that "a review of developments in Santo Domingo and Haiti in the last five years is not gratifying to our national pride" (p. 222). Another inane and careless article is contributed by Samuel Guy Inman, "The Present Situation in the Caribbean". When such writers set themselves up for wiseacres, we can have small surprise that there should remain for us vast ignorance of the real conditions existing in the Caribbean.

Another partizan criticism of the policy of the United States in the Caribbean is contributed by Jacinto López—he scores bitterly the general course the United States has taken in Santo Domingo and in the other countries of the Caribbean and Gulf. The question of Porto Rico as a National Problem is discussed with candor by Pedro Capó Rodríguez. There is, of course, a problem in the matter of colonial establishments; but colonies have brought problems since first the Greeks and Carthaginians planted theirs, and the time will not come when problems, political and social, shall not exist.

WALTER F. MCCALED.

MINOR NOTICES

Transactions of the Royal Historical Society, fourth series, volume III. (London, the Society, 1920, pp. 229.) Sir Charles Oman's presidential address, with which this volume begins, is entitled "East and West", and treats of the campaigns of the Crusaders in Palestine, and of the parallels and contrasts between these and the campaign of the Allies in 1916-1918. The series of communications relating to the national archives of the British Empire and some of the allied states, presented in the preceding volume of the *Transactions*, is now continued with a further installment of statements respecting the history, during the war, of the archives of France and Belgium, the system followed by Canada and Australia in respect to war records, and the present condition of the archives of the Union of South Africa—all these obtained from official writers. Five essays constitute the remainder of the volume. In the first, the Rev. Dr. George Edmundson describes from new sources, chiefly Spanish and Portuguese, the Voyage of Pedro Teixeira on the Amazon from Pará to Quito and back in 1637-1639. Miss Mildred Wretts-Smith gives an account from printed sources, the State Papers, Domestic, and other manuscripts, of the life and doings of the English in Russia during the second half of the sixteenth century. Miss M. Dormer Harris sets forth the contents of two volumes of correspondence from royal and private persons belonging to the city of Coventry, and the diary of one who was mayor in 1655, illustrating town life in various periods. Dr. William Rees contributes a thoroughgoing study of the Black Death in Wales; Mr. J. E. Neale, the Alexander Prize Essay for 1919, on the character of the Commons' Journals of the Tudor period.

Freedom of Speech. By Zechariah Chafee, jr., Professor of Law, Harvard University. (New York, Harcourt, Brace, and Howe, 1920, pp. vii, 431, \$3.00.) The law and the gospel of liberty in the expression of opinion are both set forth in this book with an amplitude that leaves nothing to be desired. In his doctrine Professor Chafee is of the lineage of Milton and John Stuart Mill, of John Morley and Justice